

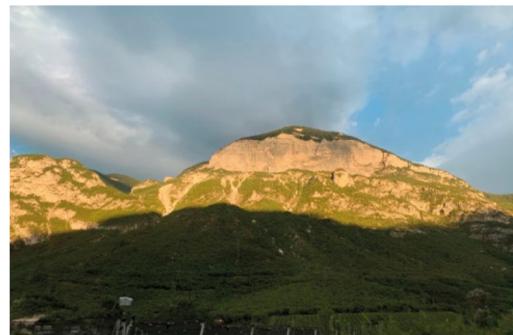
VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE TIME

The nature park hosts all South Tyrol's Forest habitats, from sub-Mediterranean mixed scrub forests to Larch and Swiss Stone Pine forests. However, although the area's diversity of colours and habitats is clearly visible, its wealth of species is in some way, hidden.

Geology and water balance

The area around the Trudner Horn/Monte Corno includes two types of rock: the flank looking onto the Etsch/Adige valley consists of dolomite limestone (Cislon, Königswiese/Prato del Re, Madrut/Madrutta, Geier), while the centre and east flanks consist of rocks from the Athesian Volcanite Group (formerly Bozen/Bolzano Quartzporphyry).

The two-part rock structure of the nature park is due to the presence of the Truden/Trodena fault line. During the folding of the Alps, the older porphyry slab was lifted up by 2,000 metres and now towers above the dolomite. The glaciers of the Ice Age formed the porphyry plateaus, and as they receded, the supporting pressure on the steep mountain flanks decreased. This created deep crevices, such as the „Schlundlöcher“ (sink-holes) near Gstoag and the Kanzel, causing massive rockfalls to occur.



The summit region of Madrut/Madrutta wall consists of Dolomia Principale. From here, the largest landslide debris field extends down to Laag/Lagheti. The name „mons ruptu - Prochenberg“ (broken mountain) given in medieval documents and the low level of soil formation suggest that even in historical times there were major rockfalls.
Photo: Nature Park Office



Porphyry is an igneous rock with distinctive structure and colour. Due to its durability and cleavability, it is often used for paving stones, slabs and masonry blocks.
Photo: Rainer Ploner

The water balance of the area is as contrasted as the underlying rock. While there are numerous wetlands and moors on the porphyry, the widely ramified system of crevices and fissures in the dolomite allows water to drain underground.

The smaller torrents only carry water during the rainy season – mostly there are only dry gorges, bearing witness to the fact that the water has disappeared into the ground.



The porphyry hills, sealed off by moraine debris, have a rich water supply with numerous wetlands and moors. The picture shows the Lange Moos/Palù Longa.
Photo: Nature Park Office



Dead wood provides a habitat for bacteria, fungi, algae, mosses and insects
Photo: Nature Park Office

Habitats, animals and plants

In the Trudner Horn/Monte Corno Nature Park, we encounter a wide variety of plant communities ranging from subalpine Spruce forests to heat-loving, sub-Mediterranean scrub forests. The park's habitats are equally of a dual nature, true to their geomorphological structure. Dry grasslands, coppiced forests, pine forests and mixed forests are mainly found on calcareous soil. The porphyry ridges on the other hand, due to the richer water supply, are covered with lush coniferous forests interspersed with wet meadows and moors.

The forests

The forest habitat dominates the Trudner Horn/Monte Corno Nature Park with its rich flora, diverse undergrowth and a wide variety of tree species. The fauna here is also highly varied, including rare species of butterflies and beetles.

The bird life includes hoopoes, ortolans, rock buntings, rock thrushes and pheasants. All of these birds prefer the warm climate area.

The nightingale is known for its melodious song, which can often be heard at dusk and at night. This migratory bird lives in forests and gardens and feeds mainly on insects and berries.
Photo: Nature Park Office



A typical representative of the undergrowth is the Butcher's broom. This heat-loving semi-shrub is often used in medicine to treat varicose veins and haemorrhoids.
Photo: Nature Park Office



The nature park's high biodiversity is particularly evident in its insect population. The praying mantis, known for its camouflage and predatory behaviour, can also be found here. It catches its prey with lightning speed using its powerful front legs. Its posture while waiting resembles prayer.
Photo: Claudio Sferra



Scots Pine Forest

On barren soils, the light-loving Scots Pine is superior to more demanding tree species. Under the sparse canopy, Heather, Dwarf Sedge, Bearberry and Bracken thrive alongside the heat-loving plants of the scrub forest zone, while Green Heath, Cowberry and Bilberry grow on the sunny porphyry slopes around Altrei/Anterivo.



While Spruce Forests are green all year round, the mixed deciduous forest captivates visitors in autumn with its blazing colours.
Photo: Othmar Seehauser

Photo: Othmar Seehauser

In spring, Winter-flowering Heath, also known as Erika, adds a colourful accent to the pine forest.
Photo: Sepp Hackhofer



In the high-altitude forests with abundant Cowberry growing on the forest floor, the endangered capercaillie enjoys undisturbed mating grounds.
Photo: Tetraon



Beech and Fir Forest

Above Buchholz/Pochi and Mazon/Mazzon, in the valley of the Truden/Trodena stream, on the north-western slopes of the Königswiese/Prato del Re and Cislon meadows stand magnificent Beech and Fir trees. In humid ravines, the beech extends far into the supra-Mediterranean zone and lives in the company of Yew, Small-leaved Lime, Hop Hornbeam and Maple trees. While the undergrowth in the high forest is limited to shade-loving species such as Wood Sorrel, Woodruff, Dog's Mercury, Wood Anemone, Liverleaf, and May-lily, the clearings are home to Laburnum and Mezereon, Martagon Lily, numerous orchids, fragrant Lily of the Valley and *Cyclamen purpurascens*.

Fir and Spruce Forest

The Fir and Spruce Forest replaces the heat-loving mixed Beech Forest at an altitude of around 1,000 metres a.s.l. Larch, Rowan, Alpine Clematis and shade-tolerant undergrowth accompany the majestic coniferous forests. Cowberry and Bilberry as well as the rust-red Alpenrose thrive in its clearings.



Beech trees have deep roots and are good humus formers. They are one of the most ecologically valuable tree species.
Photo: Nature Park Office



A subalpine Spruce Forest interspersed with scattered Swiss Stone Pines and covered with lichen covers the rugged terrain around Trudner Horn/Monte Corno and Weißensee/Lago Bianco (pictured).
Photo: Albert Coolan

Larch meadows

Among the special features of the nature park are the flower-filled Larch meadows and Larch groves on the broad porphyry ridge between Truden/Trodena and Altrei/Anterivo and above Gfrill/Cauria where Alpine Soldanella, Crocus, Lily of the Valley, Alpine Aster, *Lilium bulbiferum*, *Anthericum ramosum*, St Brunos' Lily, and Martagon Lily, Green Heath, Meadow Saffron, Bilberry and Cowberry thrive.



Larch meadows were created by human hands. Farmers can use them in two ways: as pasture for livestock or as hay meadows and as a source of a particularly durable type of wood, larch. These ecologically valuable habitats are also an aesthetic treat for the human eye.
Photo: Nature Park Office

Peat bogs

The peat bogs – at Weißensee/Lago Bianco, Schwarzsee/Lago Nero, Gampen and Langes Moos/Palù Longa – are also among the treasures of the nature park. Willows and Alders, Reeds, Sedges, Cottongrass, Green Heath and Bilberry gradually give way to the nutrient-poor, acidic hummocks of Sphagnum Mosses. Bog Bilberry and Cranberries also grow here, as does the rare Bog Rosemary. Birch, Scots Pine and Mountain Pine trees mostly eke out a meagre existence there. Every step in the sensitive bog vegetation leads to wounds that take years to heal.



Typical of the grass frog are the large spawning balls, which can consist of 700 to 4,500 eggs deposited in shallow water areas rich in vegetation.
Photo: Hugo Wassermann

Natura 2000

Natura 2000 is a European nature conservation project. It aims to create a network of protected areas for the long-term protection of natural and semi-natural habitats as well as for wild animals and plants to safeguard biodiversity. All South Tyrolean nature parks are part of the Natura 2000 network, and their designation is based on two European directives: the Flora-Fauna Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive. Other Natura 2000 areas lie outside the boundaries of the nature parks, such as the Castelfeder biotope.

People and nature

Humans have left their mark on the Trudner Horn/Monte Corno Nature Park in many ways, for example by building dry stone walls. The hedge landscape in the Rentsch meadows near Truden/Trodena is also the work of human hands. For centuries, field hedges have served as boundaries for meadows, fields and pastures. Thanks to the respectful treatment of natural conditions, the ecological balance in this area has been preserved over the centuries.

The hedges protect against wind and erosion. They structure the landscape and are a source of food, nesting sites and habitats for many animal species.
Photo: Nature Park Office



Beech Forest
Photo: Hugo Wassermann

Gfrill/Cauria Info Point
Photo: Nature Park Office

Trudner Horn/Monte Corno Visitor Center
Photo: Nature Park Office



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Opening hours:
nature-parks.provinz.bz.it/en
Free admission!



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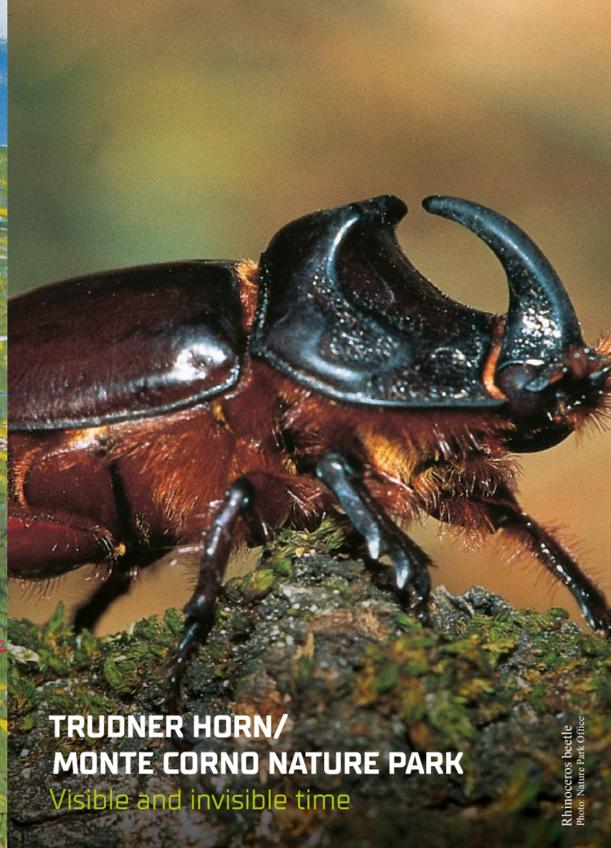


NATURPARK
PARCO NATURALE
PARC NATURAL
NATURE PARK

TRUDNER HORN
MONTE CORNO

TRUDNER HORN/
MONTE CORNO NATURE PARK
Visible and invisible time

5/7



TRUDNER HORN/ MONTE CORNO NATURE PARK

Visible and invisible time

Rhinoceros beetle
Photo: Nature Park Ötztal

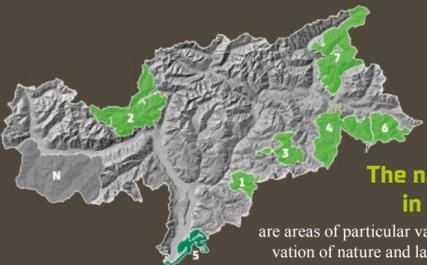
Alpine rescue signal

- 1 Within 1 minute, emit 6 acoustic or visual signals (at 10 second intervals)
- 2 Pause for 1 minute
- 3 Repeat the signal (until response arrives)
- 4 Response: 3 signals within 1 minute

Emergency call centre **112**

Key

- Nature park boundary
- Difficult trail
- +++++ Regional border
- Access road
- Mountain pass
- Blocked road
- Water body
- P Car park
- ▲ Waterfall
- i Nature Park Visitors' Centre
- ▲ Inn/Rest area
- i Infopoint
- ▲ Mountain hut
- Marked hiking trail
- ▲ Castle or castle ruins
- ▲ Camping



The nature parks in South Tyrol

are areas of particular value for the conservation of nature and landscape, research, awareness-raising and environmental education. They offer numerous opportunities for direct and respectful interaction with nature.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------------|----------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Schlern-Rosengarten
Sciliar-Catinaccio | 7288 ha
2,156 m
★ 1974 | 5 | Trudner Horn
Monte Corno | 6,873 ha
1,571 m
★ 1980 |
| 2 | Texelgruppe
Gruppo di Tessa | 31,407 ha
2,857 m
★ 1976 | 6 | Drei Zinnen
Tre Cime | 11,878 ha
1,961 m
★ 1981 |
| 3 | Puez-Geisler
Puez-Dolè
Pöz-Odles | 10,729 ha
1,499 m
★ 1978 | 7 | Rieserferner-Ahrn
Vedrette di Ries-Aurina | 31,334 ha
2,610 m
★ 1988 |
| 4 | Fanes-Sennes-Prags
Fanes-Senes-Braies | 25,485 ha
1,929 m
★ 1980 | N | Nationalpark Stilfserjoch
Parco nazionale dello Stelvio | 53,447 ha
3,255 m
★ 1935 |

Trudner Horn/Monte Corno Nature Park in a nutshell

Trudner Horn/Monte Corno is South Tyrol's most species-rich nature park. While in the north-east the climate is harsher, the south-western area lies in the sub-Mediterranean climate zone. Around 90 per cent of the park is covered by diverse forest habitats.

The largely extensive management of agricultural land and the respectful treatment of nature have shaped the landscape over time and, together with the climatic conditions, form the basis for the nature park's high biodiversity.

Winter starts later and ends earlier here than in most parts of South Tyrol. Nature grows and blooms almost all year round.

The nature park's municipalities

- Altrei/Anterivo**
Nature park's share 889 ha
Tourist office Ph +39 0471 810 231
www.suedtirols-sueden.info
- Salurn an der Weinstraße/
Salorno sulla strada del Vino**
Nature park's share 1,887 ha
Tourist office Ph +39 0471 810 231
www.castelfeder.info
- Montan an der Weinstraße/
Montagna sulla strada del Vino**
Nature park's share 1,015 ha
Tourist office Ph +39 0471 810 231
www.castelfeder.info
- Truden im Naturpark/
Trodena nel parco naturale**
Nature park's share 1,674 ha
Tourist office Ph +39 0471 810 231
www.suedtirols-sueden.info
- Neumarkt/Egna**
Nature park's share 1,407 ha
Tourist office Ph +39 0471 810 231
www.castelfeder.info

Rules of behaviour

- ✖ No vehicles
- 🚫 Don't pick
- 🚫 Don't camp
- 🐕 Dog on a leash
- 🚫 Don't trash
- 🚫 No fire
- 🚫 No drones
- 🚫 No noise
- 🚫 Don't destroy